TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 16th day of August, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 22d Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 10th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 87th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 16th day of August, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November, A. D., 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 18th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—NOVEMBER TERM, 1862.

FIRST WEEK.

Adolphus Patterson	vs	Isaac Zimmerman.
Glasgow & Taylor	vs	James Entrekin.
Morris, Tasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
Konigmacher & Bauman	vs	R. McCarl & wife.
J. B. Butts	vs	J. A. Cunningham's adms
Keene, admr Lukens	vs	Philip R. Weaver.
Benjamin Rinker	vs	George Swartz.
Henry Orlady	vs	Daniel Houts.

SECOND WEEK.

William McDivitt	vs	Sarah McDivitt.
George Yahn's admr	vs	Brice X. Blair.
James Gillam & wife	vs	William Rothrock.
N. Kelly's exors	vs	Alex. Waggoner.
Same	vs	George Waggoner.
James Kelly	vs	Alex. Waggoner.
R. C. Magill	vs	J A Cunningham's admrs
Lydia Hummell	vs	John Millikeg.
Jacob Cauffman	vs	E. F. Haslett.
Elias Simpson & Co.	vs	Same
McMurtrie, for Linn,	vs	A. Russell & others
Samuel W. Thompson	vs	Kelly & Jamison.
Boggs & Kirk	vs	Saml. B. Gwyn
John Snyder	vs	John C. Watson, Esq
Brewster's executors	vs	Bauman.
Same	vs	Same

WM. C. WAGONER, Pr'ty.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

Richard Ashman, Merchant, Clay.
Robert Anderson, farmer, Penn.
Geo. M. Cresswell, merchant, West.
Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin.
James G. Doyle, farmer, Shirley.
Samuel Douglass, farmer, Shirley.
James Dever, farmer, Cromwell.
Nicholas C. Decker, farmer, Huntingdon.
Lemuel Green, tanner, Cassville.
Frederick Hecter, farmer, Tod.
George Keith, farmer, Tod.
Caleb Kelley, laborer, Cromwell.
Sela Lock, farmer, Springfield.
Jesse McClain, farmer, Tod.
John McClain, farmer, [illegible]
Robert Oakman, farmer, Union.
Geo. W. Patterson, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Joseph Rhodes, farmer, Cromwell.
David Stewart, farmer, Morris.
Samuel Silknitter, farmer, Barree.
John Shaver, farmer, Shirley.
George Stever, farmer, Union.
William Widney, farmer, Tell.
Zachariah Yenter, mason, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Andrew Anderson, farmer, Porter.
William Armstrong, farmer, West.
Robert Bigham, farmer, Shirley.
Jacob Booher, jr., farmer, Springfield.
David Barrack, farmer, West.
John Bare, farmer, Shirley.
Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell.
Jacob Cresswell, surveyor, Cassville.
William Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Andrew Decker, farmer, Oneida.
James Gifford, farmer, Tell.
Amos Griffith, farmer, Tod.
Samuel Gregory, farmer, West.
Philip Garner, farmer, Juniata.
Joseph Harvey, chairmaker, Shirleysburg.
George Hawn, farmer, Brady.
William Hughes, farmer, Oneida.
M. W. Heaton, merchant, Carbon.
Valentine Hoover, farmer, Porter.
John Hirst, farmer, Barree.
Collins Hamer, farmer, Porter.
James Hamilton, farmer, Henderson.
Isaac Heffner, farmer, Juniata.
Nicholas Isenberg, brewer, Alexandria.
John Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Robert B. Jones, farmer, Tell.
Michael Kyper, farmer, Porter.
Isaac Long, farmer, Juniata.
Joel Louder, farmer, Franklin.
John McGrath, manager, Carbon.
James Magill, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Miller, farmer, Oneida.
Joseph Mingle, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Archibald McNeal, farmer, Clay.
Joseph Morwitz, forgeman, Franklin.
Daniel G Neff, farmer, Porter.
Alexander Oaks, farmer, Barree.
James Oliver, farmer, Franklin.
Henry Putt, farmer, Hopewell.
Samuel Pheasant, farmer, Cass,
Wm L Parsons, farmer, Tell.
Lewis Stever, farmer, Cass,
William Wrye, farmer, Warriorsmark.
Jacob Weazer, farmer, Hopewell.
John Warfield, farmer, Henderson.
Daniel Whittaker, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Christian Harnish, farmer, Porter.
William Long, blacksmith, Huntingdon.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Alex. Armitage, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield.
Isaac Bowers, farmer, Penn.
James Bell, farmer, Jackson.
Morris Cutshall, farmer, Springfield.
Peter Cornelius, laborer, Clay.
Benjamin Cross, carpenter, Alexandria.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer, Porter.
James Dean, plasterer, Alexandria.
Jacob Dopp, blacksmith, West.
David Etnier, merchant, Cromwell.
John Enyeart, farmer, Shirley.
Benjamin F Fouse, merchant, Shirley.
Noble Gregory, Farmer, Barree.
Robert Given, farmer, Walker.
Robert Graffius, farmer, Porter.
Jacob Heffner, farmer, Penn.
Ezra Heeter, farmer, Tod.
George Hetrick, mason, Henderson.
James Hileman, farmer, Cromwell.
Daniel J Logan, farmer, Cromwell.
Benjamin Long, clerk, Shirleysburg.
H S Miller, farmer, Henderson.
George McAlevy, farmer, Jackson.
Jacob Nearhoof, farmer, Warriorsmark.
John H Neff, farmer, West.
Wm A Oaks, farmer, Jackson.
James T Scott, farmer, West.
James Sloan, farmer, Henderson.
George W Shontz, fencemaker, Hopewell.
Henry Steel, farmer, Henderson.
Joseph Showalter, farmer, Penn.
John Smith, of George, farmer, Barree.
Abraham Weight, farmer, Franklin.
Elijah Weston, farmer, Warriorsmark.
F B Wallace, merchant, Huntingdon.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE. TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1862. NO. 22.

THE GLOBE
JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the county, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday, October 31, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

[For the "Globe."]

LONELY.

It is in the chill November, and I sit beside the embers
Slowly, slowly fading on the hearthstone of my home,
Loud without the winds are sighing, a wild dirge for flowers dying,
Dying, sadly, dying, (neath the vengeance of the storm.

The soft twilight mantle o'er me, there come, rising up before me,
Forms, that long since have departed from the dangers of Life's way,
Some, whose love was twined around me, and in gentle chains had bound me,
Chains that seemed but made of blossoms from the bright and sunny May.

He, the noble and true-hearted boy, who sadly from me parted,
And had gone to join the patriots in their holy cause of right,
He has fallen in the flushing of his youth, to battle rushing,
He has fallen, struggling bravely, in the thickest of the fight.

And I sit here, sad and lonely, having, as companions, only
Mournful thoughts of future sorrow, loneliness and pain,
Thinking till my heart is aching, seeming to be almost breaking,
Of the joy which had been mine, had he returned to me again.

He, all thought of danger scorning, yes, despite a comrade's warning,
Nobly, nobly, carried out his brave commander's will,
And 'tis comfort in my weeping, that my boy is calmly sleeping,
Calmly sleeping in the little village graveyard on the hill.

Not where thousands have been slaughtered, and their blood the earth has watered,
Lying in their nameless graves unhonored and unwept,
But where violets [illegible] blossom, o'er his dear, [illegible] lonesome,
And where tender care of his last resting-place is kept.

ALEXANDRIA, PA. Y.

Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 21.—The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, It is a good thing to render thanks unto God for all his mercy and loving kindness; therefore,

I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend that Thursday, the 27th day of November next, be set apart by the people of this Commonwealth as a day of solemn Prayer and Thanksgiving to the Almighty—giving Him humble thanks that he has been graciously pleased to protect our free institutions and Government, and to keep us from sickness and pestilence—and to cause the earth to bring forth her increase, so that our garners are choked with the harvest—and to look so favorably on the toil of His children, that industry has thriven among us, and labor has its reward; and also that He has delivered us from the hands of our enemies, and filled our officers and men in the field with a loyal and intrepid spirit, and given them victory—and that he has poured out upon us (albeit unworthy) other great and manifold blessings.

Beseeching Him to help and govern us in his steadfast fear and love, and to put into our minds good desires, so that by his continual help we may have a right judgment in all things; and especially, praying him to give to Christian Churches grace to hate the thing which is evil, and to utter the teachings of truth and righteousness, declaring openly the whole counsel of God; and most heartily entreating Him to bestow upon our civil rulers wisdom, and earnestness, and counsel, and upon our military leaders zeal and vigor in action, that the fires of rebellion may be quenched—that we, being armed with His defence, may be preserved from all perils, and that hereafter our people, living in peace and quietness, may, from generation to generation, reap the abundant fruits of His mercy, and with joy and thankfulness praise and magnify His holy name.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-seventh.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ The population of the Russian empire in 1722 was 14,000,000; in 1803, 36,000,000; and at present it amounts to 65,000,000.

☞ Ohio citizens are raising a fund of $100,000, to be devoted to purchasing artificial limbs for such Ohio soldiers as may need them. This is right.

Hear Three Democratic Soldiers Talk.

At a late grand Union rally at Chicago, General Prentiss, Colonel Lynch and Captain Gregg, all of whom have been prisoners since the battle of Shiloh until within a few days, addressed the immense audience. Gen. Prentiss gave a long and deeply interesting narrative of the sufferings of himself and companions in captivity, and the meanness and barbarism of the rebels—more fully stated, but substantially the same as that he gave in his speech at Washington.

General Prentiss gave his sentiments on political matters, as follows:

Lest I may be misunderstood, let me tell you Republicans, I am no Republican; Democrats, I am no Democrat. I am a soldier of my country. [Prodigious cheering.] I hold in my hand an Augusta paper, one of some thirty or forty others I have in my possession, with articles similar to this one. [Cries of "Read it," "Read it."] This is the Augusta *Daily Constitutional*, published in Augusta, Georgia. It is *the oldest paper in the southern States*, the one which has the greatest circulation, and is looked upon, next to the Richmond *Enquirer*, as the organ of the Confederacy. It is a studied effort of these people to divide us here in the North, to have the West separate from the East. They continually talk about this. They say, "We like you Western men, for you fight better than them cussed Yankees; we know we can't whip you, but we can whip the Yankees two to one." This article is headed "The Great West," and if it hurts any of you, don't blame me, for you voted that I should read it.

"There is, however, evidently in the West, and particularly in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, a strong opposition in the present war upon the South. The tone of the press in those States, the public meetings, *and the Democratic conventions*, all prove this conclusively. This feeling does not display itself as boldly opposed to the war *per se*, but assumes the form of opposition to abolitionism, coercion and subjugation. It would not be safe to exhibit it otherwise, for in that event the individuals giving expression to it would soon find themselves incarcerated within the walls of some Yankee Bastile, and their opposition thus speedily and effectually crushed out. But by professing devotion to the Union, the Constitution, and the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, they can organize thoroughly for work, and thus secure a way to triumph in the approaching fall elections."

That article proceeds to the length of a column in the same strain, alluding—for I will mention the names—to Carlisle of Western Virginia, Vorhees of Indiana, Richardson of Illinois, and Vallandigham of Ohio. [Sensation.] Their papers are full of it.—They look upon you tender-footed souls as traitors to your country. Do you want to help these men to murder your brothers and break up this Government? If so, in the name of Heaven, let us know it, and the Shiloh prisoners will send you down South where you belong. We came home fully determined to take all men by the hand who think and feel as we do, that this rebellion should be crushed.

* * * * * * * *

We are going to our homes in this State, and we will tell the Government, the candidates, and the voters, how we have been treated. It may be denied in some quarters. I care not.—We are determined to tell the truth. Here around me are many of these men, my comrades, Republicans and Democrats, some of whom went south as apologists for these men. Some Missourians and slaveholders were with me in prison. We all came home.—Well, call us abolitionists if you please, or anything else. [Applause.] I tell you the slaves in the South are better posted than the "butternut" gentry.—Every little act of kindness that these men received were from slaves.—[Cheers.] We have come home ready to use every power that God hath given us, to put down this rebellion.—[Cheers.] To take their property, to take their negroes, to take everything. [Great and long-continued applause.]

Col. Lynch spoke with great earnestness. We give a short extract:

I hardly need tell you that I have always been a strong, uncompromising Democrat. I have been an apologist for the southern people. I pronounced the stories of their cruelties to be gross fabrications. I considered the Abolitionists and Republicans the enemies of the Union. *I will not say so now.*

While I was confined in the Madison prison the officers were allowed but two rations per day, those rations consisting of four ounces of pork and a certain quantity of corn or flour bread. This bread was made of meal and water mixed and roasted. It was first roasted on one side and then on the other. It was very hard on the outside, (laughter,) and very soft on the inside. We used to pitch quoits with these cakes. [Renewed laughter.]—They pronounced that gentlemanly treatment? These were the men I apologized for, the men I treated in a gentlemanly manner at Donelson. I never suffered so much, however, during my whole imprisonment, as I did when I arrived at Washington and found that there were men in the North sympathising with the rebels.—The rebels are our open enemies. We know where to find them. These northern enemies are vipers. They sting us and we cannot find them to crush them. My platform is, "I love my country." I, as you all know, have never been an Abolitionist. I have turned negroes who came into my camp over to their rebel masters. I cannot say that I like a negro now; but if it should be necessary, to save this glorious Union, *I would take a regiment of niggers, and march into Dixie.* [Immense applause.] Every party should be merged into one. There should be no Republicans, no Democrats. Every man should sacrifice his personal feelings. I was opposed to Abraham Lincoln; I am now opposed to every man who opposes Abraham Lincoln.

Captain Gregg was equally emphatic. We give a single paragraph:

This war must be carried on differently. This Union must and shall be preserved whether the "nigger" is preserved or not. [Immense applause.] Why, the rebels spit upon your Constitution. I hear it said up here, "you must stand by the Constitution." Why, the rebels won't take that Constitution. If you should hang Wendell Phillips and all other Abolitionists to-morrow, Jeff Davis wouldn't thank you for it.—*Why, we are all Abolitionists.* [Prolonged cheering.] I tell you, I've been through the mill, and I wish that every sympathizer in the North had to go through the same mill. I wish they were compelled to go over the tour I have. You may take my head for a foot-ball if they didn't change their notions. If it were necessary to free every negro in the South to save the Union, I would do it.

A Judicial View of the Emancipation Act.

Theophilus Parsons, in a letter to the Boston *Advertiser*, says:

There are three questions concerning the President's emancipation proclamation. One, has he a constitutional power to issue it, as a civil, political or administrative act? The second, Was it expedient? The third, Has he constitutional power as Commander-in-Chief to issue it, at this time, as a military act? These questions are perfectly distinct. One of the most common and most fruitful causes of error upon all subjects is the mingling of questions which are distinct in themselves, but so near each other that they confuse each other. Let us separate these questions. I am sure that the President has no power to emancipate a single slave, as a civil, political or administrative act. Was it expedient? I leave this question to the President, for he is honest, he is capable; he has considered the question long, carefully and painfully, and in all the relations in which it can present itself. However wise I may be, or Judge Curtis may be, on this subject, the President must be wiser, or all rules of probability fail. As to the remaining questions, I have not the slightest doubt of his constitutional power as Commander in Chief, to issue this proclamation as a military act. If Halleck, when before Corinth, might have sent a force a hundred miles to catch and bring into his lines a hundred negroes with the wagons, horses, and provisions they were bringing to Beauregard, the President and Commander in Chief, sitting in the center, with wider views, wider necessities, and wider rights to meet those necessities, may, if he can, prevent the whole mass of slaves from laboring to feed the rebellion. He may, if he can, by the danger of insurrection, or of starvation, or of loss of property, dishearten the rebels and drive their armies home. To say otherwise, would be to say that he might strike at rebellion, but must be careful not to strike away its corner-stone. Can he do it in fact? This question touches the expediency of the measure, and this I leave to him. But it does not touch his military right, to *threaten* it, and to do it if he can.

A Rebel General Abandoning the Cause.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 23.—The *Republican* of yesterday morning contains a brief announcement that Brig. Gen. Edwin Price, son of Major General Sterling Price, has resigned his commission in the Confederate service. He was at the headquarters of Gen. Curtis night before last, and stated that he considered the cause of the rebels hopeless, and the speedy crushing of the insurrection a certainty. He said that his father went into the war reluctantly, but was now enlisted heart and soul to fight until the independence of the Confederacy was acknowledged, and its successes achieved. The young man resigned his commission, and intrusted it to Gen. Curtis to send thro' the lines, to be forwarded to Richmond. He announces his intention to go to his home in Chariton, Mo., and take no further part in the war. With an appearance of full sincerity, he took the oath of allegiance to the United States in its strongest form. Those who best know him are confident that he will respect and observe it. Like his father, he is said to possess many high qualities of head and heart, and to hold inviolate his solemn pledge.

He assures us that we are greatly underestimating the strength of the rebels in Arkansas. He feels certain that there are not less than 60,000 enrolled west of the Mississippi, half of whom are supplied with arms and ammunition. A considerable quantity of French and English muskets have recently run the blockade, and many of them have been sent west to Hindman and Holmes. Of the large force in Arkansas, the main strength is under Hindman and Holmes, and is stationed at Duvall's Bluff and Little, and between these points, as I informed you in my letters several days ago.—As I previously stated, Monroe Parsons is moving in the direction of Salem, with from eight to twelve thousand men. How this force is to be subsisted in Arkansas is no less a puzzle to the ex-rebel than it is to all of us who have been studying the situation in the Southwest. That it must take a dash into Missouri, or starve and fall to pieces where it is, is a fact that cannot be doubted.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Letter from a Loyal Lady in Savannah, Wife of a High Rebel Officer.

[From the New York Times.]

[For the authenticity of the following letter we can vouch. The lady writes regularly and her correspondence is sealed. She invariably speaks without restraint her views of affairs in the South; and her letters, on being received by her friends, all bear the Baltimore post mark.—*Ed. Times.*]

Savannah, Ga., United States of America, October 11, 1862.

DEAREST MOTHER:—Your kind letter reached me, and would have given me an unmingled pleasure but for the announcement of poor Capt ——'s death. How terrible for his sisters, and for poor Miss ——, who, when I last saw her, showed me his *carte de visit*, and half confessed they were engaged, although neither the Commodore nor her aunt knew or suspected anything of the matter. Every person here is in mourning, except myself, and I only not so because I cannot find materials, and hope soon to be allowed to go North, as Gen. —— has half promised me passage under the next flag of truce to some vessel of the Admiral Dupont's squadron.—Our little darling is sadly in need of shoes, her only present foot covering being little carpet slippers, with carpet soles, made by myself. They do very well while it is quite dry; but the least shower keeps her within doors, and she wears out nearly two pairs each week, so that I am constantly busy. Of tea and all other comforts, we preserve only vague remembrances; but food, thank God, is becoming plentiful again, such as it is—wheat, chickens, corn and pigs; and, although it is admitted here by all that the rebellion has yet a sharp struggle before it, there is no longer any hope (as I sincerely wish there was) of its being starved into submission. (Here follow some purely family details.)

* * * * * * *

You cannot think how bitterly the North is ridiculed here, and all my efforts to defend it only end in mortification and consciousness that those who think otherwise have the best of the argument. It is now the regular habit to send so-called "deserters" into the Union lines along the Potomac, whenever we want to get a mail carried North. These "deserters," who are generally the bravest, sharpest, and most unscrupulous *enfants perdus* in the rebel army, enter McClellan's lines, tell him just such stories as they have been told to, take the oath and are immediately dismissed. They then go to Baltimore, post their letters there, get a return mail, and are back in Richmond within three or four days from the time of leaving the managers of the mail line at Baltimore. It is thus that the —— and ——, [Two papers are mentioned here, one published in New York and one in Baltimore,] get their "late Southern news," and I can assure you that this mail runs regularly—the carriers many times getting across the Potomac and into Maryland without being once challenged; while, if they are challenged, they announce themselves as "deserters," take the oath—though even this is not always asked of them—and then hurry on to Baltimore, which is our Chief Post Office.

They have here in private circulation—though it may be a forgery—a phrenological chart of General McClellan's character, made by Fowler & Wells, of New York, and which was given, they say, by McClellan to his friend, Major General G. W. Smith, whose health is now quite recovered, though at the expense of his mind, which will never be again what it was. This written chart—such, dearest mother, as you had made of me when I came back, last summer, five years ago, from Miss ——'s school—makes Gen. McClellan's bump of "caution" outbalance all the other qualities of his head, and they are making fun of it all the time, and of course most actively, those who wish to annoy me, when I am present. They have had this chart printed for private circulation, and while the papers here all seem in a conspiracy to praise General McClellan, he is the most bitterly ridiculed man I ever knew, in private.—The editor of the Savannah *Republican* was at cousin Mary's last Tuesday evening, and had the "greatest fun," as he called it, (horrid old creature, that he is,) trying to make me angry. But cousin Mary stopped him, and even Senator —— said that as I was an avowed "enemy of the South," (though, Heaven knows, I am not,) and had only come here to nurse ——, (her husband,) I was entitled to be treated at least with the courtesy due to "a prisoner of war!" and not vexed and ridiculed. But I assure you, you can have no idea what confidence the people here have that this "chart" is correct; and so whenever Lee or Jackson want to make McClellan stop anywhere, or avoid a battle, they send off some "deserters," first to tell him they are in immense force, and any other odious lies they please; and then they get significant hints to the same effect published in the Richmond papers; and these papers are actually carried to McClellan, and even sold to him at a high price, the two men passing themselves off as Union farmers, who gave him the information which stopped him ten days after the battle of Sharpsburg, when he was thinking of advancing, and quite ready, having received $60 between them for their trouble and expenses for bringing the information. George says they are non-commissioned officers—sergeants or corporals, I forget which—and are to be commissioned as second lieutenants when they get back from Baltimore. You may fancy how these things annoy me. But I have nothing but annoyances now, though people here say there is no chance of another battle on the Potomac before next spring * * * [The remainder is merely personal, and of no public interest.] ***

The Horrible Persecution of Union Men in Kentucky.

A Plain Statement of the Case of a Kentucky Senator.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8.—L. W. Hall, Ravena, Portage county, Ohio:—Dear Sir:—In great distress of mind, I will endeavor to recount to you the misfortunes and troubles I have recently had to encounter in Kentucky. I am now a refugee. The torch of the incendiary rebel has been put to my mills, my store and my dwelling. All is consumed; the labor of twenty years is destroyed.

On last Wednesday night, the rebel cavalry of John Morgan, to the number of eight hundred, encamped within two miles of my place. Through the whole night they were momentarily expected to come upon us. Every person left the road and hid in the woods. I could not do so; my wife was near her confinement, and my anxiety for her kept me near my dwelling, but to allay her fears for my safety, I had to appear to be absent. Nothing occurred during the night.

As the morning dawned, I went further from my house, and took a view of the premises and the roads leading to them. I could see no rebels, and I determined to see my wife, let the consequences be what they might. As I was near my door, eight rebels suddenly appeared before me, with their guns presented to my breast and took me prisoner. Soon the whole rebel band was upon me. Morgan cursed the men for taking me prisoner, saying that he had ordered them to shoot me down upon sight. He then opened my stoor door and told his men to rifle it of everything they desired, and then set fire to it. I implored him not to do so, as it was so near my dwelling that it also would be consumed. I informed him of the condition of my wife—for myself I asked nothing, but I begged of him, in common humanity, not to destroy my wife and little children.

He answered with a fiendish oath, that he intended to burn everything I had—he would put fire to my house and burn my wife and children up in it—he would wipe out the whole Abolitian concern. This threat was applauded by many of his men, who said they were in for killing men, women and children. I was then placed upon a horse, without a saddle, and conducted to the front of their column, and orders were given to shoot me down if fired upon by bushwhackers, as they styled them. I assured them they would be fired upon if the people had any spirit, and I believed they had. When they saw the conflagration of their homes, they would waylay and fire upon them, even if their number was ten times greater. After firing my property, he (Morgan) rode past me and said, pointing to the flames, "You find your loyalty to your abolition Government pretty expensive, don't you."

Before we reached the woods, the captain of the men that took me prisoner, removed me from my position in front, and placed me in his company, near the rear. Immediately upon entering the woods they were fired upon. I was surprised I was not shot. Morgan rode past and demanded the reason I was not shot as he ordered.—They said they had not heard the order. He told them if fired upon again, to shoot the prisoner. They then amused themselves by pointing their guns at me and saying they wished they could hear a gun, that they might have the pleasure of shooting me. After some time we were ordered to advance, and were soon again fired upon. I heard the guns click behind me, and felt sure that my end was right then at hand.

Their Captain, John T. Williams, ordered them not to fire, that it was a cold blooded murder. He said that his men had taken no prisoner—that he was not yet mustered into the service, and did not belong to Gen. Morgan's command, and would not obey him in this, but would take me to West Liberty, and put me in jail till further orders. This was some relief to me, you may be assured. Thus we proceeded for nearly twelve miles, my friends, the *bushwhackers*, emptying a saddle every few minutes, and my captors setting fire to every Union man's house as they went.

At last they commenced falling close around me. My guardian friend, the Captain, said he could not save me any longer. I soon took advantage of the excitement prevailing, and jumped from my horse and fled to the woods, unobserved, and made my escape—I reached where *had been* my home at dark. I found my wife had been carried by some kind ladies to an unoccupied house, and a physician was with her. It was not more than twenty minutes till Morgan's guerillas were again upon me. I escaped through the fields to the woods, making my way to Portsmouth, thirty-five miles, my nearest point of complete safety, where I arrived next morning, without food, sleep or rest. I immediately came to this city, where there was a man owing me about seventy-five dollars, with which I will purchase a Ballard rifle and return to the vicinity of my family, hide in the woods and caves, and pick off every Butternut I see, until I can get my family away to some place of security, and then I will not make peace with them.

Why is all this persecution of me? Is it because I condemned this wicked rebellion, urged a vigorous prosecution of this war, and in my place in the Senate of Kentucky opposed the temporizing policy of my own party?—For this I am burned out and hunted out of Kentucky. I am now unequivocally for confiscation, subjugation, extermination, and hell and damnation.

I should like to hear from my old friends in Portage county, none of whom have I forgotten. My address will be for some time to come, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Yours respectfully,
W. C. GRIER.

The Silver Lake "Snaik" Mystery Solved.

[From the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat.

A few years since, the whole of Western New York was intensely excited over reports that were circulated about an enormous sea serpent that had been discovered disporting himself in the quiet waters of Silver Lake, a modest little pond, on the border of which stands the village of Perry, Wyoming county.

This Leviathan of the deep had been repeatedly seen moving his undulating form through the placid waters of the lake. Curiosity was wrought up to the highest point of excitement. The lake was watched day and night, by hundreds of eyes, to gain a view of his snakeship, and many were favored with a glimpse of the enormous reptile.

Several farmers—respectable men—persons whose character for veracity was beyond suspicion, and whose reputations were above reproach—made affidavit that they had seen the huge monster with their own eyes. Editors and reporters came from far and near to behold this "nine days' wonder," and the newspaper world also grew excited over the subject. The "snaik" question became the order of the day. But, alas! for human credulity, the humbug has been exploded—the mystery solved! The solution occured in the following manner:

Not long since, the hotel at Silver Lake, whose halls, corridors, and sleeping apartments had once been so densely crowded with visitors, attracted to that locality to catch a glimpse of the sea-serpent, took fire, and during the removal of some rubbish from the garret, the neighbors came across what they at first supposed to be a quantity of large sized India rubber hose. It was carried out, and upon being stretched along the ground revealed itself to the astonished gaze of the beholders in the form of a serpent, some fifty feet in length. The bystanders [illegible] and in a very brief space of time the mystery was apparent. The Silver Lake "Snaik" lay before them. The history of the gigantic humbug is said to be as follows:

A speculator from the East was in the vicinity of Silver Lake, and attracted by the quiet beauty of the locality and its surroundings, he conceived the idea of purchasing the hotel and fitting it up for a watering place. He carried his plan into execution, purchased the hotel, and inaugurated an extensive system of repairs by which he became involved, and was obliged to mortgage the premises. After remaining in possession a couple of years, and meeting with a limited amount of patronage, he saw no way to meet his abilities.—In this dilemma, he corresponded with a brother-in-law in Boston, and laid the case before him. His relative was, by the way, a shrewd Yankee, and he suggested the sea serpent dodge. An India rubber snake was manufactured to order, and painted to imitate the natural reptile, and in due time it was forwarded to astonish the "natives." The appearance of this artificial monster had all the effect desired; the hotel was soon densely crowded; hundreds and thousands of people visited the place, and the shrewd landlord reaped a golden harvest. After making a snug fortune, and paying up all his liabilities, the lucky proprietor allowed the excitement to wane, sold out the premises and moved away, leaving his "snake" in the garret to the tender mercies of the new proprietor.

And thus ended one of the greatest humbugs of the last decade—*as we are told.*

An Awkward Mistake.

A passenger travelling in a third-class carriage, a few days ago, on the excursion train from Limerick to Waterford, was mistaken for the hangman, and got so roughly handled that he was obliged to claim the protection of the police at the Clommel station, where he remained, as he feared worse consequences if he proceeded on to Waterford. It is said the idea was originated by a "wag," who nodded to some of the strangers in the carriage, and then to the unhappy victim of the joke, placing his hands on his neck, and making facial contortions, which left no doubt on the minds of those present of his meaning. Then commenced the woes of the supposed professional. Even after he left the carriage at Clommel he was pelted with coals, &c. The victim is an operative employed in a respectable establishment in Limerick, and he now proposes to take legal proceedings against the joker who originated the (to him) very unpleasant proceedings.—*Limerick Reporter.*

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

A U. S. soldier named Johnson, was hung by rebels, lately, at Winchester.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 5, 1862.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

THE NEWS.

The affairs on the Potomac are promising good results. The army continues in motion, but of course all its movements are not made public.—There will certainly be a heavy battle soon, and we predict a glorious Union victory.

"Who spends the Sabbath Day in a certain bar-room in town, defaming his neighbors and damning himself by drinking bad whiskey? Answer—Bill Lewis"

If hell was raked for a *liar* more unscrupulous than the author of the above paragraph which we copy from the editorial columns of the last *Monitor*, it would be impossible to find one. The hotel is no other than the Jackson House, kept by Ex-Sheriff Graffius Miller. A more quiet, orderly and respectable house never was kept in this town nor anywhere else. The people of the county know Colonel Miller, and they know that he could not be guilty of keeping a house such as is insinuated by the *Monitor*. Owen, the recognized editor of the *Monitor*, boards at this house, and when called upon by Mr. Miller, and accused of publishing a falsehood, he stated in the presence of witnesses that he had been stopping at the house for two years, and never knew of Mr. Miller selling liquor on Sunday. He gave ☞ DAVE CALDWELL ☜ as the writer of the editorial article, of which the above paragraph is but a part, but the whole article is of the same character, equally false from the beginning to the end.

What *must* a community think of a man, an *editor*, who will publish a malicious falsehood, *knowing* it to be such, that, if believed, would injure the reputation not only of the house, but also of the proprietor who gives him shelter under his roof. A midnight assassin could not be guilty of a more dastardly act. Owen is as guilty of the mean and cowardly business as is Dave Caldwell who wrote the article. Owen published it as editorial, and by so doing endorsed it—he is the only man known to the public as editor of the *Monitor*.

What a picture. But a few weeks, and the *Monitor* has exposed to the public as vile a wretch as ever stood upon two legs. Owen and Caldwell are well met, and it is well for the people of the county that the true characters of two such vile scamps are no longer a secret. Owen and Caldwell will give a "Democratic" organ *some* character.

Our readers may ask the question, "What had Sheriff Miller been guilty of to justify an attack so ungentlemanly upon his house and himself?" Mr. Miller would not give his influence nor his vote to make Dave Caldwell Sheriff of Huntingdon county. That's why Caldwell, Owen & Co. want to injure him and his house *if they can*.—The honest people of the county will thank Col. Miller for doing right—for helping to prevent the disgrace of having fastened upon the county in an important office, a man who has been guilty of taking more money out of the pockets of the people than he was entitled to.

"THE HORSE CONTRACTS."—Under this head the last *Monitor* offers a column of editorial in defence of the horse speculations in this neighborhood last fall. The article is certainly written by one of the speculators, as no other man would have ever thought of defending such rascality as was practised under the eyes of all our citizens and in broad day-light. We have not room this week to open up the smell of horse flesh. We have a document on hand that will give our readers some light they have never had. The *Monitor* will please stand its ground and not back out. Stand by your friends Mr. *Monitor*, you *are* in good company. What a convenient thing it must be to have an editor willing to father all the dirty work of bad men. The horse contractors must have known Owen before they employed him. They hit upon the right man.

A HUMILIATING RETREAT.—Albert Owen, the *brave* soldier boy in the militia service, has been running against some members of Company F, and was compelled to "take the water," rather than have his nose twisted. The *lie* he told to save his nose, only satisfied every member of the Company that he was a greater liar than they at first thought him to be.

We have not been Deceived.

We predicted some weeks ago, that the *Monitor* would soon expose the true object for which it had been established. Every week's issue since then has confirmed our prediction. But the last issue goes ahead of any number yet issued for low scurrility. Not satisfied with its abuse of us, it attempts, by the basest falsehoods, to bring some of our best citizens down upon a level with its editor, the fool and poltroon, Albert Owen. Our shoulders are broad, and we can stand up under any pressure the rotten faction that controls the *Monitor* can force upon us. Knowing this, the *Monitor* editors would make the people believe that somebody else than ourself writes the editorials for the *Globe*, and in true assassin style attacks private citizens who are in no way connected with, or responsible for what we write or publish. But to show the *cowardice* of the man Owen it is only necessary to expose his manner of dragging innocent people into other men's quarrels. He insinuates as to the persons he wishes to be pointed out by the readers of his filthy sheet, and then charges them with conduct he has been, or would not hesitate being guilty of himself. He has not the *manly courage* to *name* the individuals he would slander, *if he could*. For it must be remembered by our distant readers, that here, where Albert Owen is known, his abuse of citizens and strangers would not be considered slander. It is not possible for him to injure any person here by his abuse—but he could seriously injure a respectable and good man by speaking well of him. ☞ ALBERT OWEN *is known in this community.*

EIGHT THOUSAND WOMEN have signed a petition which is now before the President, praying for the removal of all incompetent, negligent, knavists or drunken men from positions of command in the army. Eight thousand wives, mothers and sisters of men in the American Army, petitioning thus to the President of the United States, demand the respect and the support of every true man in the country. The President dare not disregard this petition, and it is to be hoped that he will immediately remove all such obstacles to the comfort and success of our army. We hear almost daily, of complaints against officers who neglect their men. Such officers have got positions, and will hold them until the friends of the private soldier are heard by the President. The drunkard will not make a fit officer to lead our brave young men to victory. We hope to hear of the removal of every drunkard from our army.

U. S. SENATOR.—The next Legislature will have an important duty to perform — the election of a United States Senator to take the place of David Wilmot. The Legislature is said to stand one Democratic on joint ballot, and already we hear names brought forward for the position. On the Democratic side is mentioned the following: James Buchanan, F. W. Hughes, William Bigler, Jeremiah S. Black, and Charles S. Buckalew. On the Republican side the following have been named: Simon Cameron, David Wilmot, and A. K. McClure. We are free to say we would not give either one of the men named, our vote.—There are hundreds of men in Pennsylvania who would fill the position with equal ability, and with more general satisfaction than either of the men named.

WE cannot believe that the President and his Cabinet seeks the ruin of our country. It would be unnatural to suppose such to be the desire of Old Abe. We believe him to be honest, therefore we believe it to be the duty of every true Union man, of whatever party, to aid and assist the President in his efforts to crush out the rebellion Treason or loyalty must conquer. The North must submit to the rule of slave-drivers—or the South must be compelled to respect the Constitution and the laws of the *United* States.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM, by the "better way to end the war," of which he boasts in the following paragraph, means ignoble submission to the South. He means this, nothing but this.—What do you say, gentlemen?—Shall we get down and humbly ask the honor of being kicked?

"Mr. Lincoln says that war is the right way to restore the Union. I think there is another, a better, the only way to do it. He has the power to try his. I have not. War is upon us; and from the beginning, believing as I did and yet powerless for good, I laid down the rule for myself, and have faithfully adhered to it, and will to the end, neither to vote for or against any purely war measure of the administration. Wherever I have voted upon any question my course has been governed by other considerations than those having reference to my opinions on the war. Accordingly, I have not voted for any army bill, or navy bill, or army or navy appropriation bill, since the meeting of Congress on the 4th of July, 1861."

WE notice that many of our exchanges have been reduced in size, that expenses in paper and labor may be less. In many instances the terms of subscription has been raised from $1,50 to $2,00. We hope to be able to keep the *Globe* at its present large size and the terms the same as heretofore, $1,50 per annum. Our subscription list is now *larger* and *better* than it has ever been.

Where is Democracy Drifting to?

The Hughes' Democracy of Philadelphia held a jubilee meeting in Independence Square on Friday night last. Frank Hughes was one of the speakers. Charles Ingersoll, a plain out-spoken rebel sympathizer presided as President. That our readers may have some idea of the kind of Democrats that now lead the party we will give a few lines of Ingersoll's speech. Read:

"This has been a wonderful election—wonderful that we should have cast, under the bars that were put up against us, over 210,000 ballots. It was stated, long before you and I were born, that great and noble men turned each occasion to their own advantage. To what advantage are *we* to turn our successes? *One of the first things is the putting down the Federal Government!*"

There, Democrats of Huntingdon county, you who voted the Hughes' State Ticket, how do you fancy the company you have got in. Secessionists North and South count your votes as having been given to put down the Federal Government. Thank God, we voted to sustain the Government, and against the Hughes & Co. Democracy.

GETTING BOLDER.—Some of the "Democratic" papers and stump orators have taken courage since the election to speak their sentiments more boldly than they felt safe in doing before the election. It was not policy before the election to let the people know their true sentiments.—But now that the vote of the State has given a Democratic majority, (not counting the army vote,) the leaders of the party, who are rebels at heart, do not hesitate to claim the vote as condemning the war policy of Abraham Lincoln and demanding his removal. They even go further, and ask that the Federal Government be put down. We should like to know how many of the hundreds of the loyal Democrats in this country voted the Hughes State ticket, expecting that their votes would be claimed as demanding the removal of the President, and the putting down of our Government. We cautioned loyal Democrats that their votes would be made use of to give the rebels "aid and comfort" if they voted the Hughes ticket, but they would not believe us *then*. We knew the political characters of the men at the head of the Democratic organization in this State, and were determined they should not deceive us.

DON'T ALL LAUGH!—The *Journal* editors say they "*are armed so strong in honesty*" that any charge to the contrary will pass by them as the idle wind. *We* don't say they *are* dishonest—*acts* speak louder than words.

It will be remembered that once upon a time they were *opposed* to the repeal of the three-mill tax, and continued so until *somebody* connected with their office visited Harrisburg just a few days before the passage of the bill. The gentleman returned home, and the next *Journal* came out strong in *favor* of the repeal.

At another time, Steel Blair was the candidate of the Republican party for Congress. He finally received the support of the editors—but not until a few hundred dollars had changed hands.

This fall Steel Blair was again the candidate of the party for Congress.—The *Journal* threatened him with their opposition—Samuel G. Whittaker was appointed revenue assessor for the borough and three or four townships, and the *Journal* supported Blair.

It don't look well for persons living in glass houses to throw stones.—There is no one man in this county, district or State, who can, with truth upon his tongue, say we were ever guilty of levying "black mail" to secure our support of either men or measures. It would be well for the character of the *Journal* if its editors could say as much.

THE *Journal* says we are *aspiring* to the leadership of the Republican party. What a discovery. Why we wouldn't have supposed that any sane man would have thought of charging us with *trying* to get in with *any* political party just now. Thank God, we feel free of *party* harness—free to expose treason and rascality in whatever direction we see it—free to stand by the President, the Government and the brave soldiers in the field in whatever effort may be deemed necessary to crush out the unholy rebellion forced upon the country by *party* scoundrels. When our country is safe—when we can say we have a country—then, and not till then, will we aspire to belong to any other party than the *people* of all parties, pledged to save our flag from disgrace.

"On the opening of this campaign, we made the issue PRINCIPLES *not men!*"—*Journal.*

What kind of principles? The kind you made the issue in the three-mill tax, the election of Blair, Caldwell, Speer, and others? Suppose you give us those *interrogatories* you sent your candidates before the election—they will save you the trouble of *trying* to make your party believe you were opposed to the election of Caldwell & Co.

I. J. STEIN.—This gentleman, a minister of the Lutheran church, and who was arrested a short time ago near Newport, Perry co., Pa., on the supposed charge of betraying Captain Palmer into the hands of the rebels, we understand preached three times in this place.

SOMEBODY IS HURT.—The last *Journal*, in a column of rich, racy and sublime ideas, has let "the cat out of the bag." Somebody *is* hurt. "Bill Lewis" has been poking his nose into their political business, and has almost ruined the *influence* of their *high-toned* sheet. We don't expect to please our neighbors—we wouldn't if we could—for if we did we certainly would be guilty of doing some mean act. If we had said "nothing to nobody" about the nice little arrangement entered into between the *Journal* and *Monitor* by which the *Globe* was to be "cut out" of the share of the Sheriff's patronage it has always received, perhaps we might have escaped a reprimand from the editors of the *Journal*. But we couldn't help "speaking out in meetin' when we discovered that the two extreme party organs had hitched together to deprive us of a patronage we *might* get should any other man than honest (?) Dave be elected. The *Journal men were playing smart* in favoring Dave's election. They were to receive their usual share of printing from him—all they could expect from Johnston—and in addition they would have had the satisfaction of seeing the *Monitor* receive under Dave what it is not likely it will get under Johnston—and our rations cut short. The *Globe* can exist without the Sheriff's printing—we do not ask for it, but will take it if offered, that the patrons of the *Globe* may know who are amongst the unfortunates of the county. If we could so will it, the Sheriff's Sales would not amount to ten cents a year. Be they great or small, we are satisfied there will be *no extra fees to pay by* the people during Johnston's term.

Are they afraid their friends will get hurt?—We learn by the last *Monitor* that Mr. John Dougherty proposes "a public meeting to consider *terms* of *settlement* with the South." It must be remembered that Mr. Dougherty is one of the editors of the *Monitor*.—Owen or the "committee of safety," declines to publish the call. What's up? The "committee of safety" evidently fear that "agitating John" is "too fast on the trigger"—that he will "blow" the whole "arrangement" before Hughes & Co., have the programme fully understood by all his followers. "Agitating John" is a bold man—he speaks right out in meetin'—the "committee of safety" wont be able to keep his light under the bushel long. For the fun of the thing we'll give timely notice of the meeting, if the committee will allow one to be called.

SOME of the Hughes' organs are very much afraid that Simon Cameron will buy up some of their party to secure his election to the United States Senate. One organ in a neighboring county is very uneasy and offers a word of caution to its friends. The editor might ascertain almost to a fraction of a dollar how much it would take to buy a Hughes Democrat by working the question by the same rule that gave the amount it took to buy him to support a Republican candidate for the State Senate.

THE *Journal* and *Monitor* are working the question by every political rule to ascertain, if possible, how many votes we *controlled* at the last election. The *Monitor* makes the number 41, but the *Journal* goes better and makes the number 77. That's just 76 more than we ever claimed to control. We have never pretended to control more than our own. We look upon the voters of Huntingdon county as competent to control their own votes. They are white freemen. They are not slaves to any man's will.

SOME resistance has been offered to the draft in three or four counties. In Schuylkill county there was danger of serious trouble. We learn that before the election, Frank Hughes & Co., to secure the votes in the mining districts for his ticket, promised that if successful there should be no draft and no payment of taxes. The election over, the draft was made, and Hughes is afraid to go home to meet his deceived friends.

THE war, very justly remarks the Lebanon *Courier*, does not affect the prosperity of the farming interests, as grain is probably twenty per cent. higher to-day than it would be if we had no war. The high premium on gold is an advantage to all the interests which export, and as the farmers are in that list, they necessarily reap some of the harvest. If their taxes should be somewhat heavier, the increased prices the war has brought them would enable them to meet their taxes without feeling them a burden.

LIBERTY!—The liberty which many men are deprived of by order of the War Department, is the liberty to curse the Government, to aid treason, and to destroy our homes.

SENATOR.

The following is the official vote for Senator:

	STUTZMAN.	NOBLE.
Huntingdon,	2470	1838
Somerset,	2408	1379
Bedford,	1628	2393
	6506	5610
Stutzman's maj.	896	

THE number of sick, wounded, convalescent and paroled soldiers in and about Washington is 34,440.

WAR NEWS.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Defeat of Another Band of Guerillas.—Capture of Prisoners, Horses, etc.

HEADQUARTERS, MANSFIELD, Mo., Oct. 22.—*Major General Curtis*:—I have the honor to report, that on the evening of the 20th, I received information of a party of rebels moving up Niagua creek, making towards a point eight miles east of this place, and *en route* to join the rebels in the southwest. I immediately took one hundred and five men of the 10th Illinois cavalry, and started about five P. M., to intercept them. I came on their pickets about 8½ o'clock, drove them in, and attacked the main force about two hundred strong, killing four and wounding a good many, as I afterwards understood, and capturing 27 prisoners, among them one captain, who informed me that Colonel Dorsey was in command. We also captured a number of horses, saddles, shot guns, muskets and rifles. My loss was one killed and one wounded.

Extensive Movements of the Rebel Troops.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—Information has reached here from Berryville, Clark county, Va., on the other side of the Blue Ridge, up to yesterday.

There was no apparent extensive movement of rebel troops going on in that vicinity. Some were proceeding on the Front Royal road, and others down toward Castleman Ferry and Shenandale Springs. General Jackson was then at Berryville. His troops there are without baggage, and those moving on the Front Royal road also seemed to have no baggage trains with them.

A small body of rebel troops were at Charlestown on the day before yesterday.

FROM HEADQUARTERS.

Stuart Again in Motion—The Pennsylvania Regiments to be Filled by the Drafted Men.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, October 31, evening.—In the moving of an army like this, too much caution cannot be exercised by all lovers of the Union in giving any information, the knowledge of which would be of service to the enemy. The location of divisions or corps, by the fact of their having moved, though seemingly of no importance to the people of the North, is of vast benefit to the enemy, and may be the means of unnecessarily sacrificing thousands of lives and defeating the best disciplined army. Newspapers are the medium through which the rebels obtain many facts valuable to them, and those who have control of the press cannot be too cautious at the present time. Information as to the enemy's position and movements is not objectionable.

Gen. Stuart, with from 1,500 to 2,000 men, came in to-night from Union to Mortville, and attacked a small force of our cavalry, driving them towards Aldie.

The old Pennsylvania regiments are to be filled up at once with drafted men. The order has been issued, and it is to be hoped that the other States will follow this excellent example. It should be a matter of pride with every State not to send the greatest number of regiments into the field, but to keep those already in the service in the most efficient condition.—This can only be done by filling up the old regiments.

The Richmond papers received to-day, announce the arrival in that city of General Bragg and his staff.

Destruction of the Salt Works in St. Joseph Bay, Florida.

HEAVY LOSS TO THE REBELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Refugees who have reached the United States bark Kingfisher, on the coast of Florida, report that the late destruction of the extensive stone salt works in St. Joseph Bay, Florida, on the 8th ult., by the Kingfisher, was a heavy blow to the rebels, and created great excitement throughout Georgia and Florida.

These works having been the main source on which these States relied for a supply of salt for their winter's provisions for their troops, and that it was a greater injury to the rebel cause than if we had captured twenty thousand of their troops.

Another Success in General Curtis' Department.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The following despatch was received at headquarters to-day.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 29.

To Major General H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, U. S. A.:

The army of the Frontier is again successful.

General Schofield, in a despatch from Fayetteville, Ark., states that on yesterday, Brigadier General Herron, with the First Iowa Cavalry and Seventh Missouri Cavalry, attacked a rebel camp four miles east of that place.

Our force was about 1,000 strong, and the rebel force 3,000, commanded by Colonel Cravens.

After a sharp engagement of an hour, the enemy was completely routed, leaving all his camp equipage and a few wagons.

The loss of the enemy was 8 dead on the field. Our loss was five wounded, one mortally. Gen. Herron pursued the rebels for several miles into the Boston Mountain.

S. R. CURTIS, Major General.

The Merrimac No. 2.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—A man who says he was taken prisoner by the rebels several months ago and who finally succeeded in obtaining his release, publishes the following account of the rebel steamer Merrimac No. 2:

"I have been at Richmond for some time. During my stay I went on board the Merrimac No. 2. She is thoroughly and heavily clad with iron, and in every way a tough customer. She has yet but one gun on board, but the other guns were ready when I left, and the rebels were about placing them on board.

"They intended to have them all mounted in three weeks. Her machinery works well, and she can easily make eight miles an hour. The rebels have every confidence in her capability and are certain that she will prove a success.

"When the people of the North hear that the Merrimac No. 2 is a failure, and that the rebels declare her to be so, then they may expect her out to do all the damage she can.—Their intention is to delude and deceive as much as possible so as to take us napping.

"For this reason a rebel officer made the remark that the obstructions on the James River at Fort Darling, had been removed, intending, evidently, to convey the idea that the obstructions had been removed to let the Merrimac out."

LATEST NEWS.

Late and Important from McClellan's Army.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 2, 10 P. M.

To His Excellency the President:

I have just received a despatch from Gen. McClellan, dated at Snicker's Gap, 6 P. M., stating that he has full possession of the Gap.

When Gen. Hancock arrived there it was held by the enemy's cavalry, who were at once driven out.

A column of from 5,000 to 6,000 rebel infantry advanced to retake it, but were dispersed by the fire of our rifle guns.

The position is a strong one from either side.

It is said that Jackson and A. P. Hill are in the valley, opposite.

Gen. Pleasanton had driven the enemy's cavalry several miles beyond Union, at three o'clock, P. M., exploding one of the caissons, and capturing ten of their wounded, left behind.

(Signed) R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.

Order of Maj. General Rosecrans, Congratulating his Army on the Victory of Corinth.

Headquarters Army of the Mississippi, 3d Division, District West Tennessee, Corinth, Miss., Oct. 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 151.

Army of the Third Division of the District of West Tennessee:

The preliminary announcement of the results of the great battle of Corinth was given to you on the battle-field by myself, in person. I then proclaimed to you that "they were badly beaten at all points, and had fled, leaving their dead and wounded on the field." When I told you to replenish your cartridge boxes and haversacks, snatch a sleep after your two days' fighting and two nights of watching and movements, and to be ready by the morning's dawn, to follow the retreating foe, my heart beat high with pride and pleasure at the round and joyful response from your toil-worn and battle-stained ranks. Such a response was worthy such soldiers, and of the country and cause for which they fought. I have now received the reports of the various commanders. I have now to tell you that the magnitude of the stake, the battle, and the results become more than ever apparent. Upon the issue of this fight depended the possession of West Tennessee, and perhaps even the fate of operations in Kentucky. The entire available force of the rebels in Mississippi, save a few garrisons and reserve, attacked you. They were commanded by Van Dorn, Price, Villipigue, Bust, Armstrong, Maury, and others, in person. They numbered, according to their own authorities, nearly forty thousand men—almost double your own numbers. You fought them into the position we desired on the third, punishing them terribly; and on the fourth, in three hours after the infantry went into action, they were completely beaten. *You killed and buried* 1,423 officers and men; some of their most distinguished officers falling—among whom was the gallant Col. Rogers, of the second Texas, who bore their colors, at the head of his storming column, to the edge of the ditch of "Battery Robinett," where he fell. Their wounded, at the usual rate, must exceed five thousand. You took 2,268 prisoners—among whom are 137 field officers, captains, and subalterns, representing 53 regiments of infantry, 16 regiments of cavalry, 13 batteries, 7 battalions, besides several companies. You captured 3,300 stands of small arms, 14 stands of colors, 2 pieces of artillery, and a large quantity of equipments. You pursued his retreating columns forty miles in force with infantry, and sixty nine miles with cavalry, and were ready to follow him to Mobile, if necessary, had you received orders. I congratulate you on those decisive results; in the name of the Government and the people, I thank you. I beg you to unite with me in giving humble thanks to the Great Master of all for our victories.

It would be to me a great pleasure to signalize in this general order those whose gallant deeds are recorded in the various reports; but their number forbids. I would only say that to Gens. Hamilton, Stanley, McArthur, and Davies, to General Oglesby and Colonel Mizener, and the brigade and regimental commanders under them, I offer my thanks for the gallant and able manner in which they have performed their several duties. To the regimental commanders and chiefs of batteries and cavalry, and especially to Colonels Lee and Hatch, I present my thanks for their gallantry on the battle-field and in the pursuit, I desire especially to offer my thanks to Gen. Davies and his division, whose magnificent fighting on the 3d more than atones for all that was lacking on the 4th. To all the officers and soldiers of this army who bravely fought I offer my heartfelt thanks for their noble behavior, and pray that God and their country may add to the rewards which flow from the consciousness of duty performed, and that the time may speedily come when, under the flag of a nation one and indivisible, benign peace may again smile on us amid the endearments of home and family.

But the victory has cost us the lives of three hundred and fifteen brave officers and soldiers, besides the wounded. Words of praise cannot reach those who died for their country in this battle, but they console and encourage the living. The memory of the brave Hackelman, the chivalrous Kirby Smith, the true and noble Colonels Thrush, Baker, and Miles, and Capt. Guy C. Ward, with many others, live with us and in memory of a free people while history will inscribe their names among its heroes.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General Commanding.

The Position.

[From the Washington National Intelligencer.]

There has been obvious to us for some time past, growing restlessness in the public mind at the apparent inaction of our armies in the vicinity of the capital; and we confess to having shared in some degree in the general feeling of impatience. But, insufficiently instructed as to facts important to a correct judgment on so delicate a subject, or of the opinions of those to whom all the circumstances bearing on the case must be officially known, we could not attempt to express an opinion for ourselves or to elucidate the matter for our readers. It is certainly not unnatural that our loyal countrymen who are not fully informed on all that relates to military matters, but who may be impressed with the opinion that everything is in a complete state of preparation for active operations, should experience disappointment at the long pause which has taken place in those operations; therefore, we have thought it our duty to our readers to seek from such well advised sources as we could, sufficient information to authorize us to hazard a few observations on the subject.

It seems to be undoubted that the Rebel army under General Lee is holding a position near Winchester, apparently waiting the advance of the army of the Potomac under General McClellan. Gen. Lee's command embraces nearly all the ablest Generals and oldest regiments of the Confederate army. The Southern authorities have not proved insensible to the importance of omitting nothing which could place their army in a condition to resist successfully the army of General McClellan, to which end it has been supplied with their best men and abundance of the materials of war. Heretofore, when these two armies have met, the result has proved desperate and bloody, and no easy victory has ever been, or can be expected to be, obtained over Lee's army by the army of the Potomac, or any other of equal number. It would seem to us bordering on folly, after the experience of the seven days' fighting on the Peninsula, and after the terrible battles in Maryland, to attempt to make our people believe that the rebels do not fight well, while it must be apparent to all that troops never fought better. At the sanguinary battle of Antietam, the valor, discipline and prowess of the army of the Potomac were taxed to the utmost extent, and it was only by the masterly handling of the reserves towards the close of the battle that our General was able to win the day.—With an army confronting him, which has shown itself so nearly equal to his on many fields, we feel quite sure that those having at heart the real interest of the country will not desire that Gen. McClellan should incautiously and without due preparation advance to meet so powerful an enemy, when a few days' delay will enable him to move forward in the confidence of victory.

A battle like that at Antietam could not result in anything but heavy losses, which must be supplied to render our army as effective as before. We have learned that the army which was sufficiently clad for a summer's campaign on the Peninsula, was not prepared for an autumn and winter march in Virginia, and that many were sadly deficient in proper winter clothing and shoes. These deficiencies, notwithstanding the enormous demands for the new levies, have, by the great exertions of the proper Bureaus, been supplied within a few days. Other requisites equally important are being furnished with all possible despatch, and soon our army will be not only comfortably clad for a campaign, but thoroughly equipped—circumstances no less agreeable to the army itself, ever restless in inaction, and the country at large, than adapted to the attainment of what all desire.

If men would for a moment contemplate the disastrous consequences of a signal defeat to our arms at the present juncture, we feel sure that no considerate person would risk such a contingency, when in the opinion of those well—if not best—qualified to judge, a few days, at farthest, will, as we are assured, witness the preparation of our army for a successful advance.

If we reflect upon the time that has been required to supply the losses of the late battles, and consider the difficulty of raising an army sufficient to resist a rebel force, unfortunately for us proving superior to that we have now in the field, from reaching Washington, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, we must concede the propriety of the fullest preparation on the part of the Government before requiring an advance, which, when commenced, must know no pause.

We feel justified in assuring our readers that the Government is using every effort, and that successfully, to place our army in a condition to prosecute the campaign triumphantly, and we think the public may rest satisfied that when these arrangements are perfected, there will be no dilatoriness on the part of the Government or the Generals in the field, and that when our forces move, it will be for a campaign to end only in the suppression of armed rebellion. We believe that there exists a perfectly harmonious co-operation between the civil and military departments of service; and the country may confidently expect that each, in its proper sphere, will exert every energy to prosecute the war to an early and successful termination.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. JOHN M. BAILEY.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN M. BAILEY has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

in which name the business will be conducted.

Huntingdon, Nov 4, 1862.—6t

ATTENTION!

Companies of 3d Regt., Pa. Militia!

Captains of 3d Regiment, P. M., will please return immediately to me or to R. C. Hale, Quarter Master General at Harrisburg, any of the following articles in their possession: Knapsacks, Haversacks, Canteens, Camp-kettles, Blankets and Shelter Tents.

WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. Colonel, 3d Regt., P. M.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 5, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

GEORGE H. AFRICA, son of Daniel Africa, a member of Captain Wallace's company, died at the residence of Mr. Griffin, at Rockville, Md., on the 26th, of typhoid fever, aged 23 years. His remains were brought home on Monday last, and interred on yesterday.

"I was a stranger and ye took me in,
Sick and ye visited me."

DANIEL Dean, member of Captain Wintrode's Company, and son of Wm. Dean, Juniata township, died of fever at a hospital in New York, and was brought home and buried on Saturday last.

IN our notice of the enterprise of the *American Agriculturist* a week or two since, we did not give the terms of the paper. The price is $1 a year, and subscribers sending now get not only the *Agriculturist* for all of 1863, (Vol. 22,) but the rest of this year, and the map in addition, all for a dollar. We have received the maps, and can testify to their value. Address ORANGE JUDD, 41 Park Row, New York City.

COTTON.—We have before us a pod of Tennessee cotton, raised in the garden of A. S. Harrison, in this place.—The seed was planted on the 20th of May—it should have been planted earlier—but the cotton appears perfect. It can be seen at our office.

HONORS OF WAR.—The burying of deceased soldiers who have been brought home, with the honors of war, has become quite customary in this place and vicinity. The soldiers that have returned home on parole, furlough and discharge, may be seen almost every day following their comrade to his final resting-place, with "bayonets reversed," keeping step to the music of the fife and muffled drum, and shooting o'er his grave a farewell salute. The sight is solemn but imposing, and a fit tribute in memory of the departed patriot.

RETURNED.—S. H. Keith, of the 5th, and Shepard Westbrook, of the 49th, have returned home on a visit. They both appear to look a little "the worse of the wear."

Samuel Williamson has also returned home, a cripple for life. His shoulder was dislocated in the battle before Richmond—was taken prisoner, and the rebel surgeons refusing to give him attention, his left arm has become powerless.

WE stated in our last issue that Jas. C. McDivitt, of Porter township, had died in camp on the 25th. We have the extreme pleasure of making a correction. A friend has just shown us a letter from camp, stating that young McDivitt is alive, and recovering from the fever.

HALLOW-EEN.—As is usual on this memorable eve, the last day of October, the boys were around with their pockets full of corn, etc., throwing it against the windows of stores and dwelling-houses. The sports of the evening were crowned by the lovers of frolic placing carts and wagons in the Diamond, displacing signs, &c.

SCARCE.—Potatoes, and, indeed, all other vegetables, have become very scarce. We do not know whether they have rotted, or are retained, in order to obtain a high price, but we think that the farmers would receive a good compensation even now. Call in and see for yourselves, "ye tillers of the soil."

The Pa. R. R. Company are making some substantial improvements in West Huntingdon. We are half inclined to believe that the Station will be removed to that point at an early day. The company must have room and they cannot secure it in the lower street.

IF you want a good Photograph, go to the Mammoth Union Photograph Car of C. S. Roshon. Large size Photographs, including 8-10 oval gilt frames for $1,50—visiting card Photographs, full size, four for $1,00. Ambrotypes for 25 cents and upwards.

N. B.—A pupil wanted to learn the Art of Photographing. 1t*

DISCHARGED.—Corp. Alfred Clarke, a member of Captain Campbell's company, has received an honorable discharge and is home. Alfred has passed through many trials, and can well say, "he saw the 'elephant.'"

THE STRIKE.—The Broad Top miners who "struck" a few weeks ago for a raise in their wages of ten cents per ton, have obtained it. They now receive 60 cents per ton.

AN IMPROVEMENT.—We notice that eight new street-lamps have been erected within this place during the past week. Five additional on Hill street and three on the back streets.

NEW LAW FIRM.—J. M. Baily, Esq., we are gratified to learn by a card in to-day's *Globe*, is now in the law office of Scott and Brown as a partner. Mr. Baily is a young man of fine abilities.

COMING.—Court commences next week. We ask all our patrons and friends to give us a call.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—H. T. White, Esq., has returned from a trip to Minnesoth, etc., but we are sorry to learn his health is not improved. He has presented us with a pipe purchased in Minnesota, for which he has our thanks.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—We learn that the son of Philip Garner, who resides on the Raystown Branch, was kicked in the stomach by a vicious colt, a short time ago. He died from the effect, after a week's suffering.

A BOX for the sick at Sharpsburg will be made up early this week.—Contributions to be sent to Mrs. Mary Graffius, and it is hoped our citizens will display their usual generosity.

Dr. Jacob Forney died at Water-street on Thursday, the 16th instant, aged 48 years.

Improve Your Sight and Preserve Your Eyes.—A. BIRNBAUM, Practical and Manufacturing Optician, takes pleasure in informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a Store one door west of Dr. Dorsey's, with a large and variety stock of *Spectacles*, comprising Convex and Concave Glasses, such as *Flint, Crystal* and *Scotch Pebble*, and particularly desires to recommend the superiority of the last-named Glasses. His theoretical as well as his practical knowledge of Optics, and his long practice in the Oceulistic science, enables him to adapt, after an examination of the eyes, those glasses which correspond with the defect of near, far or weak sight. Glasses can be fitted to any frame, of any shape or color.—Please call and examine the *Spectacles*. *Ambrotypes* and *Photographs* taken at all times on reasonable terms.

Also, Segars, Tobacco and Meerschaum Pipes constantly on hand.

October 28, 6m.

Whither are we Drifting.

There is no use to attempt to disguise the fact that there are tokens abroad of a mischievous political spirit. The late elections furnished corrupt, traitorous and unprincipled men with a desired opportunity, and they took advantage of the usual license of discussion during an election campaign, to utter sentiments which are well calculated to divide the loyal people, to give "aid and comfort" to the enemies of the country, and to embarrass the Administration in its honest efforts to quell the rebellion—sentiments, which, a year or eighteen months since, would have brought those who uttered them to a short shrift, a sufficiently long rope and the nearest lamp post. Men who utter these sentiments, or, at least, who hurrah for them through party zeal, would have been among the first to punish their utterers a year ago, and even now they would stand aghast, could they but see clearly the road along which they are drifting.

Designing men, some of whom come of a long line of traitors, taking advantage of old prejudices and popular catchwords, have entrapped well meaning men into a support of what they in their hearts detest; and we now find newspapers in the loyal States uttering daily assaults upon the Government, which would be worthy a place in the *Richmond Dispatch* or the *Charleston Mercury*. These treasonable sheets and their backers ignore the long history of Southern aggression and of Northern Democratic humiliation to the slave power, until the latter threw off the mask, and kicking away its old associates, boldly struck at the very vitality of the nation.—They conceal the fact that the late god of their political idolatry is in arms against the Republic and warring against the flag we all revere; they ignore the incontrovertible truth that slavery is the corner-stone of this infamous rebellion; that its perpetuation and extension are the primary objects of the traitors in arms, and that there can be no hope of a final and permanent peace while this distracting cause is undisturbed. While ignoring these facts, they pervert and torture the acts of the President, they are purposely blind to the unavoidable military and governmental necessity which prompted the late proclamation of emancipation, and raising the old hackneyed cry of Abolitionism, they would destroy the last hope of freedom in the world, and carry the North into the vortex of Southern anarchy and political and social ruin.

The plans of the Breckinridge traitors among our people are slowly but gradually developing themselves; the next grand move will be an open anti-war party, and an attempt to carry the North over to its old Southern dictators, or the alternative of a divided and ruined country. We implore well meaning but misguided Democrats to pause before they lend themselves to the infamous schemes of men who are reckless of consequences, so that they can accomplish their own selfish ends, whose protestations of loyalty have thus far been mere lip-service, and who, by long habit, naturally put their necks into the yoke of Southern political taskmasters. That such men are suffered to thus insult and obstruct the Government in its desperate struggle to preserve the nation from ruin, is of itself a sufficient answer to the charge that the Administration is arbitrary and oppressive. In no other country under heaven would such half-disguised traitors be suffered to plot mischief and hatch treason undisturbed by the strong hand of the Government.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

From North Carolina—A Rebel Negro Brigade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamer Haze arrived this morning from Newbern.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* announces the arrival of seven regiments of negroes to garrison towns and fortifications during the sickly season. They have been in camps of instruction under white officers for three months.

Southern Loyalty.

A meeting of loyal refugees of the South—victims of Southern oppression—held a meeting at the Cooper Institution, New York, on Saturday evening, 25th inst.

The orators announced that at a meeting of loyal Southern refugees, owning about $100,000 worth of slaves, the following resolutions had been unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, 1. That we regard the Confiscation act and the President's emancipation proclamation as eminently just and constitutional measures, which should be sternly enforced.

"2. That we most solemnly protest against the recent proposition of a distinguished politician in this State, that this war should end with the capture of Richmond, and that the South should then be dismissed with the benediction: 'Wayward sisters, depart in peace,' as prejudicial to the interests of the country at large, and especially unjust and cruel toward the loyal men of the South, who have suffered so much for the Union.

"3. That any terms of compromise or peace, short of an unconditional surrender of the rebels to the authority of the United States, would be degrading to its sovereignty and destructive of the rights and liberties of all loyal citizens of the South.

"4. That the salvation of the Union depends upon a vigorous prosecution of the war, until the Stars and Stripes wave triumphantly from the Canadas to the Gulf, and from ocean to ocean.

"5. That we know no distinction between the Government and the Administration, and he, who, in time of war, refuses to support the one, is a traitor to the other."

Mr. Carter, of Tennessee, endorsed the Emancipation Proclamation, and thus spoke of the Northern politicians and editors who are always talking about the rights of the South being injured by the Government:

"I want these editors and these confounded politicians to tell me what rights I have lost. Did you ever see them? Did you ever hear them?—Did you ever taste them? Did you ever smell them? [Laughter.] If any of these Northern men have found any of my lost rights, I hope he will return them. I am conscious of having lost rights, not through my Government, but through this accursed Southern Confederacy. [Applause.] I have lost the right of seeing my wife and little children. I have lost the right of abiding beneath my own vine and fig tree. In short, I have lost the right to be in my own country a freeman. [A voice—'We will restore it.'] I will tell you how to give me back those rights. Crush the accursed rebellion against the Government.—Send the exile back to his home, his wife and children. In a word, re-establish the Star Spangled banner over every town and city and hamlet in this broad land. Thus only can you give back to the Southern people their lost and priceless rights."

Mr. Boynton, of Florida, in a very pithy address, said:

"The shortest way to the end of the matter is through and over the rebellion. Circuitous paths end in bogs and quagmires. A good rule for voting, is 'for the man the rebels hate the worst.' The difference between a rebel and an anti-coercionist, or a conventionalist, is not measurable.—Things which are equal to the same thing are equal to each other. [Applause.] It is hardly too much to say of the man who opposed or opposes coercion: 'The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.' 'To him who in the love of treason holds communion with her visible forms, she speaks a voracious language.' Sometimes we find her in open arms against authority—her least dishonorable shape; sometimes in the pulpit; too often under the cloak of the man who smiles and smiles and is a villain, and talks of compromises and conventions. [A voice—John Van Buren.] Courage will vanish from the hearts and strength from the arms which support the rebellion, just in proportion as they see that uncompromising Union men are supported and elected in the loyal section."

Again the eloquent Floridian observed:

Just a word about the proclamation. We accept it as the conclusion of the inscrutable, irrefragable and inexorable logic of events. [Applause.] We would guard the Constitution, and to do so most effectually we would save the nation. Does not the spirit of the Constitution abide in the body of the nation? Do souls remain on earth after bodies are dead? *Save the nation* if you would save the Constitution. Has the President shown haste to exercise doubtful powers? Did he not for a long time propose to do so if the rebels would lay down their arms? Is it not lawful to save the nation at any expense? Is there any phrase in the Constitution which can be tortured into the intendment that rebel soldiers have a right to be supported by slaves or anybody else? If it is lawful to shoot rebels in the field, is it less so to kick from under them the prop which feeds and clothes them in the field? We look upon the proclamation as a military measure, not aimed at slavery nor the rights of the States, but at the rebellion; and as such, just, necessary and lawful. There is nothing inconsistent in our theory of Many in One. The stars are countless, but the universe is one; the planets are numerous, but the solar system is one; and Carolina Venus will not, under any circumstances, be permitted to secede, though it be found necessary to enforce the most arbitrary of Kepler's laws to keep her in the Union. Astronomers, indeed, conjecture, that once in the flight of ages past one planet did attempt to secede and dissolve the union. Mark the result. The planet was broken into a thousand fragments; but the fragments still revolve round the central head of the system. They are the asteroids, the little stars, the broken stars of the solar system. So if Rebel States or communities will resist the law till they or their institutions are broken to pieces by the force of their own resistance, they must, broken and belittled, still obey the irrefragable, the inevitable destiny which makes the United States of America one nation."

FROM EUROPE.

English Comments on American Affairs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—The English papers brought by the steamer Edinburg, contain a circular from Secretary Seward to the Diplomatic and Consular agents relating to the Emancipation Proclamation. He draws hopeful conclusions from the present condition of affairs.

He says: "The rebels must understand that if they persist in imposing a choice between the dissolution of the Government and the abolition of slavery, it is the Union, and not slavery, that must be maintained. While all the good and wise men of all countries must recognize the measure as a just and proper military act intended to deliver the country from a terrible war, they will recognize at the same time, the moderation and magnanimity with which the Government proceeds in so solemn a matter."

The *Times* shows the inexpediency of the recognition of the South at present

A Cabinet Council had been summoned to meet on the 23d of October. This is earlier than usual, and the consideration of the American question is supposed to be one of the purposes of the meeting.

The proposition before the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in favor of memoralizing the Government to recognize the South, has been withdrawn.

DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.—A gentleman who visited the Southern border of our State, relates the following most outrageous proceedings, of the rebels who invaded Pennsylvania: "After the rebel cavalry left Chambersburg, on their way to Gettysburg, when about ten miles distant from the former place they met a large funeral procession, which they ordered to come to a halt. Dismounting from their own horses, they selected forty-three of the best horses in the procession, and amongst them the horse attached to the hearse. No violence was used, but, on the contrary the greatest politeness was displayed towards the surprised mourners. At length one of the funeral escorts demanded to know by whose orders their horses were thus taken.—The reply was: "By order of General McClellan—they are wanted for the army." As soon as the horses were properly secured by their captors, they pursued their way to the Potomac, leaving the afflicted friends to find their way with the corpse to the place of burial as they best might.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$7,25@8,00
Common and Superfine	$6,00@6,37½
Rye Flour	$5 00
Corn Meal	$3,50
Extra White Wheat	$1,60@1,65
Fair and Prime Red	$1,44@1,47
Rye	85c
Corn, prime Yellow	73
Oats	42
Clover seed, 64 lbs	$6,25@6,37½
Timothy	$1,75@2,25
Wool	57½@72c
Hides	7½

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra ₰ cut	5,00
White Wheat	1,30
Red Wheat	1,25
Rye	70
Corn	60
Oats	30
Clover seed	5,00
Flaxseed	1,20
Dried Apples	1,05
Butter	15
Eggs	10½
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

MARRIED,

On the 30th of October, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. K. Bricker, Mr. JOHN YOCUM, of Brady township, to Miss SUSAN ROSS, of Oneida township.

On the 3d inst., at Petersburg, by Joseph Johnston, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM WHIPPO and Miss MAGGIE SMITH, both of Jackson township.

DIED,

In camp, on Monday evening, October 20th, ALBERT A. KNODE, Co. C, 125th Regt., P. V., son of Daniel P. Knode, of Hartslog Valley.

"Give me the death of those
Who, for their country die;
And oh! be mine like their repose,
When cold and low they lie."

Ah! Toll the bell more solemnly; joy forgets her smiles; sadness is sadder still; tears flow from eyes unused to weep, for another patriot is gone! Liberty demanded a sacrifice. Patriotism laid upon her altar ALBERT A. KNODE, and Death and the grave wrapped their cold damp arms around the young hero. Wedded to his country's honor he left a comfortable home and dear friends for the cheerless camp and bloody field, there to stand a vigilant sentinel between his country and his country's enemy. Undaunted, he braved the iron hail, dealing his blows thick and fast upon Treason, while hundreds of his comrades were falling around him.—Caring only for his country's good and his comrades' comfort, smiling upon danger he rescued many of his wounded fellows almost within reach of the desperate enemy, who were rushing in myriads upon them. But he fell not! Ah! his country did not then need his life! He was spared by the kind providence of Omnipotence to witness the brilliant success of his patriotic efforts at Antietam, and to see his good old native State again secure from the pollution of the traitor's tread. He bravely endured the hardships of the long and tedious marches; he stood unscathed and bravely fought upon the bloody banks of the Antietam, but it remained for disease to touch him with a malignant hand and at last to be the victor. And of the son, who barely two mo ths before had gone out, full of life and youthful buoyancy—the bud of manhood but just bursting upon his brow—nothing was returned to the fond parents but his lifeless corpse. His remains were consigned to the grave with military honors. The shrill notes of the ear-piercing fife and the roll of the drum inspired not, as usual, the slumbering hero. The salute of the soldiery awoke him not. He will never again answer at "roll-call" until he answers the great roll-call at the beginning of eternity. At home, he was a dutiful son, an affectionate brother, and a warm friend; on the field of battle, brave and fearless; in sickness, resigned to any fate his God and country might require of him, and in death, a blessed martyr of liberty.—Living, he knew his country's rights and dared maintain them; dying, a grateful country shall rear for him a monument in the hearts of his countrymen purer than marble and more durable than adamant, and around which will cluster a halo of glory in which future ages may clearly read, "IT IS SWEET TO DIE FOR ONE'S COUNTRY."

J. M. B.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in Porter township, the latter part of September last, a large black bull, with short horns, left ear cut off and slit in right one. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.
Oct. 29, 1862.* JAMES ALLEN.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the residence of the subscriber in West township, about the middle of July last, a red and white spotted STEER, about 2 years old. The owner is required to come and prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
HENRY DAVIS.
Cottage, Oct. 21, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
[*Estate of Mary Raymond, dec'd.*]
The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county to hear exceptions to the account of John Scott, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Mary Raymond, late of the borough of Huntingdon, decd, and to distribute the balance found in his hands, will attend for that purpose at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 7th day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
Oct. 22, 1862. J. SEWELL STEWART, *Auditor.*

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

FALL AND WINTER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery,

MANUAL GUTMAN.

Huntingdon, Oct. 2, 1862.

THE FIRST

FALL GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE,

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST

SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,

and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention. The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c,

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA,

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

Oct. 21, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY,

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Oct, 21, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 10TH DAY of NOVEMBER, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to 100 acres of land, more or less, situate in Barree township, Huntingdon county bound ed on the west by land of William Crownover, on the east by land of James R. Crownover, on the north by land of John L. Walker, on the south by lands of John C. Crownover and John Silkauter, and on the east by land of Israel Smiley's heirs, about 40 acres of which are cleared, and has thereon erected one two-story log house, one double log barn, one apple orchard of grafted fruit. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John L. Hofler.

Also—The defendant's right, title and interest in and to 94 acres of land, more or less, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north-east by land of Andrew Spanogle, on the south by land of —— Bell's, on the west by land of Robert Bigham, and on the north by land of John Lutz, having thereon erected two dwelling houses, one bank barn 80 feet square, and other outbuildings, about 40 acres of the land are cleared. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Simon McCartney.

Also—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to the following real estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, containing 379 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harriet N. Glasgow on the west, lands of George D. Hudson on the south and east, and lands of Lees and McVitty and David Stoner on the north; having thereon erected four dwelling houses, one frame bank barn, one frame grist mill, one saw mill and other out buildings. For further description see Record Book K & L, No. 2, pages 348 of Book K, and 392 of Book L.

Also—One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street 60 feet, and extending back 100 ft., having thereon erected one frame store house.

Also—One lot of ground situate in the same village bounded by lots of Wm. P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope; having thereon erected one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

Also—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to fifty-three acres of land, more or less, situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pa., adjoining lands of M. F. Campbell on the east, land of J. A. J. Postlewait or James Donaldson on the west, and land of Andrew Wise on the south, about thirty acres of which are cleared, and being the same tract of land conveyed to Mary A. Wise by Deed dated Sept. 23d, 1858, by J. A. J. Postlewait. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Mary M. Wise.

Also—All the defendant's right and interest in and to the following tract or parcel of land situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by the Juniata River on the east, west by Henry Shaffer, south by Robert Anders, containing one hundred and seven acres, more or less, with about 80 acres cleared, with a small log house and log barn thereon erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

Also—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to all that part of a tract of land situate in Tod township, surveyed on a warrant granted to Joseph Highlands, dated January 2d, 1795, commencing at or near the Chestnut corner, at or near which the part of the same tract conveyed to James Steel corners, thence south 41 deg. west — perches to a hickory, thence south 50 degrees east 30 perches to a maple, thence south 41 deg. west, 90 perches to a chestnut, thence south 8½ deg. east along the Francis Moan Survey to the point where a part of the tract in the name of Joseph Highlands conveyed to Benjamin Trueman, corners, thence along the line dividing the parts of the said tract conveyed heretofore to Benjamin Trueman, Jacob Mateer, (now J. R. Flanigen,) and James Steel, Esq., from the remainder of said tract to the place of beginning, containing 103 acres more or less.

Also—A certain lot or parcel of land situate in the said township of Tod being part of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Joseph Highlands, adjoining land of Israel Baker, James Steel, Benjamin Trueman and others, beginning at a gum, corner, adjoining land of Israel Baker, thence south 75 deg. east, 200 perches to a stone, thence north 35½ deg. west, 63 perches to a stone, thence south 75 deg. east, 206 perches to a post, thence south 35½ deg. east, 63 perches to a gum, the place of beginning, containing 80 acres.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Joseph R. Flanigen.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1862.

STRAYED AWAY.

A year old last spring SOUTHDOWN RAM, with long tail and turn on right side of head. A reasonable reward will be given for any information of the whereabouts of said Ram,

WM. BRICKER,
Oct. 7, 1862. Taylor's Farm, near Huntingdon.

NOTICE.—

All persons indebted to me for Goods purchased at my store in McConnellstown, are requested to call on me at Huntingdon and make settlement without delay and save costs. Any settlements made with any other person than myself will not be recognized by me.

Huntingdon, Oct. 15, 1862. BENJ. JACOBS.

ROBERTS'

INDEPENDENT ARTILLERY,

TO BE STATIONED PERMANENTLY AT

FORTRESS MONROE.

THIS organization offers, to the active and ambitious young men of this country, advantages unequalled by any regiment during the war. It is an Independent Battalion of Artillery, organized for the express and sole purpose of garrisoning Fortress Monroe. The Battalion will not be ordered elsewhere during its enlistment. Its commander, Major Joseph Roberts, of the Regular Army, Fourth United States Artillery, and author of the principal Text-Book on Artillery, is an officer of great experience and ability; hence his authority from the Secretary of War and Governor Curtin to raise the battalion, and place in a proper state of defence the key to our National Capital. The hardy and patriotic sons of Pennsylvania have been selected for this important and responsible duty. Will they not be equal to the confidence reposed in them by our Government and Governor? It is a permanent post, has comfortable quarters, is in a healthy locality, thus avoiding all the exposures and hardships of field service. The men are commanded by officers of experience and ability, and being well instructed in all the duties of infantry and artillery soldiers, will be fitted to serve as officers in any part of the service. They draw pay and rations from the day of mustering in, are sent immediately to camp, and receive their clothes made expressly to fit them.

Picked men, only, taken.

Bounty is paid as follows:

Government bounty	$25,00
" premium	2,00
" advance pay	13,00

and $75 at the expiration of enlistment.

A few more good men wanted for COMPANY A, now recruiting at the LAW OFFICE of MILES & DORRIS, Huntingdon, Pa.

2d Lieut., E. H. MILES, Recruiting officer for Huntingdon and adjoining counties.
Oct. 22, 1862.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING

MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,

ALTOONA, PA.,

AGENT FOR BLAIR COUNTY.

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beitleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$45. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FALL AND WINTER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill St, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neat st and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1862.-3m.

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Dean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by J. M. WISE.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Will reopen for the winter session on Monday, Nov 3d, and continue to April 1st, 1863.

Instruction will be given in the usual branches of a useful and finished education.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS,

For board, with furnished rooms, heat, light, &c,	$42,00
Tuition in English branches,	$8 to $12,00
Music, with use of piano for practice,	$20,00
French,	$8,00
Washing, per dozen,	40

A class of young men will receive instruction in the Languages, Mathematics, Book-keeping, &c.

Particular attention will be paid to the Normal class preparing themselves to take charge of common schools.

Apply to J. B. KIDDER, Principal.
Shirleysburg, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
Oct. 15, 1862—4t.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 10th day of November next, (1862,) to wit:

The administration account of John W. Colder and Thomas N. Colder, administrators of John Colder, late of Porter township, deceased.

The administration account of George Russell, administrator of Elizabeth Shirk, late of Hopewell township, deceased.

Final administration account of William C. Hight and Asahel H. Hight, administrators of James Hight, dec'd., late of Huntingdon borough.

Administration account of George Wilson and John Reed, Esqs., administrators of Margaret Reed, late of West township, Huntingdon county, decd.

Trust account of John Householder, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' court of Huntingdon county to make sale of certain Real Estate of Isaac Vandevender, Esq., late of Walker township, decd.

Final administration account of James Ker, Administrator of James McDonald, late of Brady township, decd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.
REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Oct. 13, 1862.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the State, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crosman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.
Huntingdon, Oct. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

PATRIOTS!

TO THE RESCUE!!

Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. L. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
Oct. 20, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE.—

The old "MEANS FARM" in Canoe valley, Huntingdon county, Pa., one and a half miles north from Spruce Creek Station, of P. C. R. R. It has about 100 acres in culture and 40 acres timber.

Has excellent timber; the best of water; good buildings; variety of fruit; very productive soil, in fine condition; thrifty, intelligent neighborhood, and good home market.

The owner being resident abroad, will sell on terms most unusually easy, if so desired. Pay $2,000 before 1st of April next, and on the balance have *as many years time as you wish; so that crops will make the payments.*

A rare chance for young beginners to obtain *one of the best farms in the county.*

Or pay the greater part in good stocks or bonds.

For particulars apply to John Owens, Esq., Birmingham, Huntingdon co., Pa., Attorney-in-fact for the owner.
Sept. 15th, 3 m.

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,

No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected

STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.

RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.

Together with a large stock of

WINDOW SHADES,

Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low.

A. P. DESILHORIX,
Sept. 3, 1862-3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LAND.

The subscriber now offers for sale the interest of Geo. H. Steiner, being the one undivided half of all that valuable property immediately adjoining the town of Phillipsburg, Centre county, known as "Steiner's Mills." The lands are composed of five contiguous tracts, containing in all 1099 Acres and 28 Perches, more or less. A sufficient portion of the land is cleared to make quite a good farm, and the remainder is timbered with pine, hemlock, oak, ash, &c. The buildings are composed of a large water-power saw-mill, with circular saws for lathing, siding and cross-cutting attached; a large double dwelling-house and store-room, bank barn, tenant house, and all necessary outbuildings. The Tyrone & Clearfield Railroad, now finished almost to Philipsburg, traverses the lands for about 1½ miles, and passes through the board yard of the saw-mill.

Large quantities of logs can be obtained from the lands above and floated to the mill. Bituminous coal is found in abundance cropping out on the immediate line of the Railroad. A good title

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 ARCH Street,

below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.

Importer & Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kind. of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

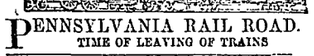
I desire to say to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties that I have *now in store*, one of the *largest and most beautiful assortment* of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies' and Children's wear*, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in *Sterling Exchange*, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, Imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but, it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Fareira, (New Fur Store,) 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Sept. 15, 1862.-5m.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	WESTWARD. FAST LINE.	WESTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD THROUGH EXPRESS.	EASTWARD FAST LINE.	EASTWARD MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	.....	Newton Hamilton,	.....	.....	9 45
4 39	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	.....	9 40
4 54	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 25
5 03	6 56	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 12	9 13
5 24	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 37	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 39	.....	6 56	Spruce Creek,	9 26	.....	8 42
5 55	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 27
6 04	.....	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 59	.....	8 08
6 20	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
6 25	.....	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	.....	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

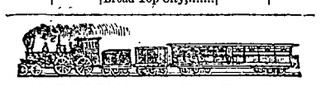
Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:20 P. M.

—:o:—

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Monday, Sept. 22d, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	E ve'g P. M.
LE 5 15	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 05
5 35	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	8 45
5 43	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	8 37
5 59	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 21
6 15	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 05
6 23	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	7 57
6 33	8 40	Cove,	11 10	7 46
6 39	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	7 41
LE 6 55	AR 9 00 LE 9 10	Saxton,	10 50	LE 7 25
.....	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	.....
.....	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	.....
.....	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	.....
.....	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	.....
.....	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	.....
.....	AR 10 06	Dudley,	LE 10-15	.....
		Broad Top City,		



READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

June 3, 1862.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

Sept. 10, 1862-tf

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

GLORIOUS NEWS!

HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing every thing in that line. Also, a complete assortment of

GROCERIES,

remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with

QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,

and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"

Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."

We repectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE,

DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.

March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Deed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Foolscap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,

For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

Feb. 21, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT

Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

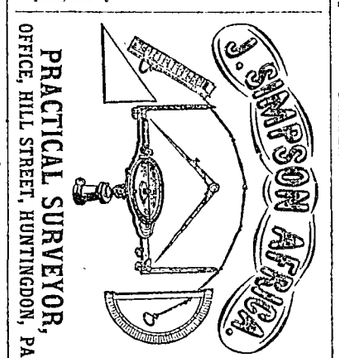
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.



UNION ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

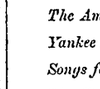
All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN

BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, as short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

READY RECKONER.

A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day; published in 1859. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.

Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**

BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book,

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S where you will find the larges assortment in town.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL-O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.

Other books will be added and furnished to order.

A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.

Huntingdon, Pa.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL"

PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splutter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.

WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be, A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can *confidently recommend* it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

June 18, 1862.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store.

Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing. Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

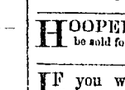
FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.



VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,

A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, goto D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

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